

Natural Choice Products Ltd

Safety Data Sheet
Glass Dual II

1.IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	Glass Dual II
Recommend Use:	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains potassium hydroxide)
Supplier Name:	Natural Choice Products Ltd
Address:	4/26 Bancroft Crescent, Glendene, Auckland
Telephone:	(+64) 9 441 4238
Website:	www.naturalchoice.co.nz
Emergency Phone:	National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Metal Corrosion Category 1

Serious Eye Damage Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

61.D,6.1E,6.4A,8.1A 8.2B 8.3A,9.1D

Harmful if swallowed

May be corrosive to metals

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Causes serious eye damage

Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Keep only in original container.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Rinse mouth.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration %w/w
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	<10
Tetrasodium EDTA	64-02-8	<5

Other ingredients, determined not to be hazardous subject to the provisions of the Hazardous Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001, make up the product concentration to 100%.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact National Poisons Centre (0800 POISON; 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Have product container or label available.

Swallowed

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.

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- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Eye

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Inhalation

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative.

First Aid facilities

Perform CPR if necessary.

Advice to Physician

Treat symptomatically

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses, Gloves, Full face- shield.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite
- Note: see section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Date of issue: 30/3/2020

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS: PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	STEL ppm	Peak mg/m ³
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Sodium hydroxide					2

The following materials had no OELs on our records

Water: CAS: 7732- 18- 5

Tetrasodium EDTA CAS: 64-02-8

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure
- Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively, a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields

HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
 - frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.

OTHERS

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.

- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Pink/Red
Odour:	Faint Odour
Melting Point:	Not Available
Vapour pressure:	Not Available
Specific gravity:	1.25
Flash point	Not Available
Vapour density	Not Available
PH	≥ PH14

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed	The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Eye contact:	<p>The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.</p> <p>When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.</p> <p>Direct contact with alkaline corrosives may produce pain and burns. Oedema, destruction of the epithelium, corneal opacification and iritis may occur.</p>
Chronic effects:	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the</p>

airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Toxicity and Irritation

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicity Ingredient	Persistence Water/Soil: Mobility	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Sodium hydroxide	LOW		LOW	HIGH
Water	LOW		LOW	HIGH

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

- Recycle where possible
- Otherwise ensure that:
- licensed contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- disposal occurs at a licenced facility

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION



Proper Shipping Name CORROSIVE,

UN No: 1719

Dangerous Goods Class: 8

Hazchem Code: 2R

Packing Group: II

Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

2R

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 8

UN No.: 1719

Subsidiary risk: None

UN packing group: II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO Classifications:

- 6.1D: Substances that are acutely toxic - Harmful
- 6.1E: Substances that are acutely toxic, May be harmful, Aspiration hazard
- 6.4A: Substances that are irritating to the eye
- 8.1A: Substances that are corrosive to metals
- 8.2B: Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue (UN PGII)
- 8.3A: Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue
- 9.1D: Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of previous issue: 13/01/2019

New Zealand National Poison Information Centre (24 hours): 0800 POISON [764 766] New Zealand
Emergency Services: 111

For General Information: Natural Choice Products Ltd PH: (09) 441 4238

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